

Copies of the following additional documents on Plant Breeder's Rights Application No. 97/0950 are submitted herewith:

(1) Vorschlag Für Eine Sortenbezeichnung (Proposal For a Variety Denomination);

(2) Antrag Auf Gemeinschaftlichen Sortenschutz An Das Gemeinschaftliche Sortenamt (Application for Community Plant Variety Right to the Community Plant Variety Office); and

(3) Technischer Fragebogen (Technical Questionnaire).

Applicant traverses this rejection for the following reasons.

I. Basis for § 102(b) rejection

The Office Action of November 9, 2001 recognizes that a publication which is relied upon as prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) must be enabling. Moreover, it is admitted at pages 2-3 of the Office Action that the text of the cited Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) application "standing alone would not enable one skilled in the art to practice the claimed invention". To account for the deficient teachings of the cited PBR application, namely, its lack of an enabling disclosure, the rejection is supplemented by prior public availability of the claimed plant as an "additional reference". In so doing, the Office Action asserts at page 3 that "when the claimed subject matter is disclosed identically by a reference, an additional reference may be relied on to show that the primary reference has an 'enabled disclosure'", citing In re Samour, 571 F.2d 559, 197 USPQ1 (CCPA 1978) and In re Donohue, 766 F.2d 531, 226 USPQ 619 (Fed. Cir. 1985). This asserted tenet of law is incorrect and not supported by the case law cited in the Office Action.

The following comments set forth the proper standards for using multiple references in a § 102(b) rejection, namely, that an additional reference may be used to show that anticipatory prior art is in the public domain.

II. Use of multiple references to make a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

It is well-established that a printed publication which discloses "every material element of the claimed subject matter" constitutes a bar under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) if more than one year prior to an application's filing date, it placed the claimed subject matter "in possession of the public". In re Samour, 571 F.2d at 562, 197 USPQ at 3. See also, In re Donohue, 766 F.2d at 533, 226 USPQ at 621 ("It is well settled that prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) must sufficiently describe the claimed invention to have placed the public in possession of it".)

There is some flexibility in the rule that only one reference may be used in an anticipation rejection. An additional reference may be used to prove that the primary reference discloses subject matter which is in the public's possession. MPEP §2131.01. Pursuant to this exception, a secondary reference may be included in an anticipation rejection only when the primary reference in and of itself is an enabling disclosure. An additional reference may be used to show what the primary reference contains --and not to supplement what the primary reference lacks. In both of In re Samour and In re Donohue (each relating to patent applications on chemical inventions), an additional reference was relied upon to show that the subject matter of a primary reference was available to the public. Neither case stands for the proposition that an additional reference may be used to supplement a non-enabling disclosure of a primary reference.

The claim at issue in In re Samour was directed to a specific chemical compound with the structure appearing in the claim. A first prior art reference disclosed the structural

formula set forth in the claim, but the reference did not disclose a method for its preparation. Hence, the applicant argued that the first reference was non-enabling. In response, the Examiner cited an additional reference which disclosed a method for preparing similar types of compounds. On appeal from a final rejection, the Patent and Trademark Office Board of Appeals agreed that the additional reference provided a legally sufficient teaching of how to make the compound disclosed in the first reference. The court agreed that the mere recitation of the chemical formula of the claimed composition in a prior art reference would not have been sufficient to place the compound in the public's possession. Yet, the court was willing to consider relying on additional references:

solely as evidence that, more than one year prior to appellant's filing date, or method of preparing the claimed subject matter (DMMP) would have been known by, or would have been obvious to, one of ordinary skill in the art. Therefore, the key issue before us is whether the PTO, in making a rejection under 35 USC 102(b) on a single prior art reference that discloses every material element of the claimed subject matter, can properly rely on additional references for such purpose.

Id. at 562, 197 USPQ at 4 (emphasis added).

The court maintained the rejection of the claim for the chemical compound based on the combined teachings of the printed publication disclosing the compound and a reference which disclosed a method for making similar compounds explaining that the additional reference cited in the § 102(b) rejection was "not relied on for a suggestion or incentive to combine teachings to meet the claimed limitations" (as in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103), but, rather to

show that the claimed subject matter, **every material element of which is disclosed in the primary reference**, was in the possession of the public. Id. at 563, 197 USPQ at 4.

The Samour court did not import any disclosure from the secondary reference into the disclosure of the primary reference which taught every material element of the claimed compound. Every material element of the claim was the structural formula of the claimed compound. The primary reference disclosed that same structural formula. The secondary reference was only used to demonstrate that the claimed subject matter, **which was fully disclosed in a printed publication**, was available to the public.

A similar reasoning and result was found in In re Donohue where a claim also directed to a set of chemical compounds was rejected for anticipation by a primary reference that did not disclose methods of preparing the claimed compounds. Additional references relied upon by the United States Patent and Trademark Office taught how such compounds could be produced. The legal basis for upholding the rejection was outlined as follows:

It is well settled that prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) must sufficiently describe the claimed invention to have placed the public in possession of it. *In re Sasse*, 629 F.2d 675, 681, 207 USPQ 107, 111 (CCPA 1980); *In re Samour*, 571 F.2d at 562, 197 USPQ at 4; *see also Reading & Bates Construction Co. v. Baker Energy Resources Corp.*, 748 F.2d 64, 651-52, 223 USPQ 1168, 1173 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Such possession is effected if one of ordinary skill in the art could have combined the publication's description of the invention with his own knowledge to make the claimed invention. *See In re LeGrice*, 301 F.2d at 939, 133 USPQ at 373-74. Accordingly, even

if the claimed invention is disclosed in a printed publication, that disclosure will not suffice as prior art if it was not enabling. *In re Borst*, 345 F.2d 851, 855, 45 USPQ 554, 557 (CCPA 1965), *cert. denied*, 382 U.S. 973, 148 USPQ 771 (1966).

Id. at 533, 226 USPQ at 621 (footnote deleted).

The court specifically followed the rule of Samour to determine that the claimed subject matter was in the public's possession by looking to additional references.

The additional references utilized in this case (viz., Lincoln and Wagner) are not relief [sic] upon for suggestion or motivation to combine teachings to meet the claim limitations, as in rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103. *In re Samour*, 571 F.2d at 563, 197 USPQ at 4-5. Such reliance would be pointless because Nomura [the primary reference] discloses every element claimed. The purpose of citing Lincoln and Wagner is, instead, to show that the claimed subject matter, as disclose [sic] in Nomura, was in the public's possession.

Id.

Both In re Samour and In re Donohue involved claims to a class of chemical compounds that was fully disclosed in a prior art reference. The secondary references in both cases were not employed to supplement any need for additional disclosure not present in the primary reference so that one skilled in the art could comprehend the scope of that referenced disclosure but only to show that the claimed chemical compounds were within the public domain. In other words, on their faces, the primary references were "enabling" because they taught every material element of the claimed subject matter. The only reliance on a secondary

reference was to show that the claimed subject matter was in the public possession one year prior to the filing date of the patent applications for the chemical compounds.

This line of case law was recently followed in Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. v. Ben Venue Laboratories, Inc. et al., 246 F.3d 1368, 58 USPQ2d 1508 (Fed. Cir. 2001). Ben Venue and its codefendants alleged invalidity of a patent obtained by Bristol-Myers for a method of treating a cancer patient having steps of (i) premedicating the patient with a first drug and (ii) administering a second drug. The defendants argued that Bristol's claim was anticipated by a prior art reference which not only described treating patients with the second drug (i.e., the second step) but also suggested that "further studies are needed to see if pretreatment regimens [i.e., the first step], ... will permit the safety administration of this compound". Id. at 1372, 58 USPQ2d at 1515-1516. At issue was whether the prior art reference which mentioned a pretreatment regimen was "enabling to one of skill in the art" one year before the filing date of Bristol's patent application based on additional references and teachings to pretreat cancer patients. Following both Samour and Donohue, the court noted that enablement of an anticipatory reference may be demonstrated by another reference and restated the requirement of "a showing of each limitation of a claim in a single reference" for anticipation. Id. The court concluded that it was proper to look at other references to establish that the pretreatment regimen mentioned in the primary reference was in the public domain one year prior to Bristol's filing date. As was true for the claims at issue in Donohue and Samour, every material element of the claim in Bristol-Myers was present in the primary reference, namely, (i) premedicating a patient with a first drug and (ii) administering to the patient a second drug. The primary reference contained both of those limitations and additional references were only relied upon to show that premedicating a patient was within the public domain one year prior to the filing date of the

patent application. No subject matter from the secondary reference was used to supplement the disclosure of the primary reference.

Hence, there are two requirements for using an additional reference to “enable” a primary reference in forming an anticipation rejection.

1. The primary reference must contain “every material element of the claimed invention”; and
2. The additional reference is relied upon only to demonstrate that the claimed subject matter was in the possession of the public one year prior to the filing date of the patent application.

### III. Anticipation of plant subject matter by multiple references

The cases of In re LeGrice, 301 F.2d 929, 133 USPQ 365 (CCPA 1962) and Ex parte Thomson, 24 USPQ2d 1618 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1992) are consistent with Samour, Donohue, and Bristol-Myers.

#### A. In re LeGrice

The Office Action asserts at page 4 that LeGrice stands for the proposition that “section 102(b) requires than an inventor, who has placed his invention in the public domain, file his application within one year thereafter”. In re LeGrice, 301 F.2d 929 at 936, 133 USPQ365 at 372 (CCPA 1962). Sale of a plant overseas does not place the plant in the public domain under § 102(b) and focusing on isolated statements in LeGrice such as “prior public use or sale are the avenues by which a plant enters the public domain” (LeGrice at 935, 133 USPQ at 372) is inappropriate.

At issue in LeGrice was whether a published catalog listing a variety of rose plants along with some botanical data and a color picture thereof barred patenting of that rose

variety as a plant patent. It was established on the record that the color picture in the prior art catalog publication established identity at least in appearance between the rose plant illustrated in the catalog and the claimed variety.

In determining whether the catalog was an “enabling” disclosure, i.e., sufficient to give the public possession of the rose plant, the court pointed out the following unique characteristics of plants as compared to manufactured articles. Plants protected by United States plant patents are asexually reproduced wherein the plant is propagated by divisions or cuttings to form clones, each of which is identical to its parent plant and to all other cuttings or clones taken from the parent plant. Id. at 937, 133 USPQ at 372. Even when the parentage of the claimed variety is set forth in a publication, no two seeds produced by cross-pollinating the parent plants can be expected to produce identical plants. Id. at 938, 133 USPQ at 373. The principles of heredity and plant genetics introduces innumerable possible combinations of genetic material which may result in equally innumerable distinct plants. Id.

The impossibility of producing a particular variety from a description thereof in printed publication was a critical factor for the court in LeGrice. The court emphasized that the description of the invention in the printed publication must be an “enabling” description and that the proper test of an enabling description in a publication as a bar to a patent under § 102(b) is “whether one skilled in the art to which the invention pertains could take the description of the invention in the printed publication and combine it with his own knowledge of the particular art and from this combination be put in possession of the invention on which a patent is sought”. Id. at 939, 133 USPQ at 374.

In 1962, the LeGrice court recognized that the knowledge of plant genetics made it impossible to reproduce a particular plant having specific botanical characteristics based solely



on a description of the plant or even when the parent plants were known. Despite the many advances in biotechnology over nearly 40 years, that limitation on reproducing plants holds true.

Accompanying this response as Attachment A is a Declaration by Dr. Richard Craig, an expert in the field of horticulture. The details of Dr. Craig's Declaration are not repeated herein, but should be appreciated for the explanation of the differences between asexually reproduced plants and sexually reproduced plants and the impossibility of generating a desired plant from a description thereof in a printed publication. As detailed in Dr. Craig's Declaration, there is no possibility of recreating a particular variety via experimentation because of the endless possibilities when the genes of parent plants are combined to produce daughter plants.

Thus, when one makes a cross-fertilization of heterozygous parents, one cannot predict the specific combination of traits in the progeny. When a large number of genes have different allelic combinations in the parents, the possible genotypic combinations in the hybrid progeny approach infinity.

Craig Declaration at page 3.

Dr. Craig states that a description of a plant (such as the description in a PBR) cannot be used to recreate the plant.

Starting only from a photograph or a written description of a particular cultivar, a plant breeder cannot reproduce the cultivar. No person can independently create through fertilization and hybridization the exact genetic replica of another plant.

Craig Declaration at page 4.

Thus, it is still true today that a description of particular variety cannot enable one skilled in the art to recreate that variety.

In the decision below LeGrice, the Board of Appeals had reasoned that since a description of a plant in a plant patent application is deemed sufficiently enabling to grant a patent, then a publication on a plant should be considered equally enabling to bar patenting. The LeGrice court pointed out two errors in that reasoning. First, § 162 specifically permits varying degrees of description in a plant patent while § 102(b) makes no such allowance regarding the sufficiency of the description in an anticipatory printed publication. Therefore, a plant patent application may be less specific than an anticipatory publication. Second, § 163 does not grant a right to exclude others from “making” a claimed plant but only to exclude others from asexually reproducing or selling the claimed plant. The statute reflects the reality that “there is no possibility of producing the plant *from a disclosure* as 35 U.S.C. § 112 contemplates” because one cannot make a plant, only asexually reproduce or sell it. Id. at 944, 133 USPQ at 378.

The court concluded that there is no requirement for any “how-to-make disclosure” in an application for a plant patent. Id. That critical feature of the plant patents (the lack of “how-to-make” disclosure) distinguishes plant patent applications from utility applications which must fully meet the § 112 enablement requirement. The anticipatory prior art in Samour and Donohue had a parallel requirement of disclosing “how-to-make” the prior art compounds--and to resolve the “how-to-make” questions, the court permitted consideration of additional references. Anticipatory prior art in a plant patent application does not require a “how-to-make” disclosure, since “how-to-make” is not a component of a plant patent. Therefore, looking to additional reference (here, public availability of the invention outside the

United States) to show “how-to-make” a plant--how to obtain the plant or that the plant is obtainable--is inappropriate in a plant patent application.

There is no discussion in LeGrice about enablement of the printed publication on the claimed rose plant based on any other source, such as public availability of the plant<sup>1</sup>. LeGrice only holds that a printed publication cannot be considered to be an enabling disclosure of a claimed plant under Title 35 based on knowledge possessed by plant breeders. While the LeGrice court declined to characterize all plant publications as being irrelevant as printed publications under § 102(b) (allowing for developments in biotechnology), it noted that “the facts of each case [must] be carefully considered to determine whether the description of the printed publication in question *does in fact* place the invention in the possession of the public”. Id. at 939, 133 USPQ at 374 (emphasis in original). The facts of LeGrice, non-enablement of a plant patent claim by a description of the plant, parallel the present case. In both LeGrice and here, the material elements of a plant patent claim are not set forth in the printed publication and there is no need to consult additional references, nor is it appropriate to do so.

B. Ex parte Thomson

Naturally, a different result was found in Ex parte Thomson when the claims in a **utility** application for a cotton cultivar were rejected over a prior art reference which **identically** disclosed the specification of the application for the cotton cultivar. The rejected claims were as follows:

1. A cotton cultivar having the designation Siokra (ATTC 40405).

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<sup>1</sup> The Office Action notes that Cooper, Biotechnology and the Law, (West Group 2000) at 8-16 asserts that the LeGrice holding means “[i]n essence, then, a plant patent applicant cannot lose his rights through public description of the new variety so long as he does not make the stock available for propagation by the public”. No case law supports the caveat of not making the stock public, and it is opposite to the established holdings of the Federal Circuit and its predecessor court.

2. Seeds of the cotton cultivar according to Claim 1.

Id.

The Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences found that several prior art references disclosed the exact same cotton cultivar and seeds of that cultivar. Importantly, the Board found that “for enablement purposes, the descriptive words of the specification herein **do not differ substantially from** the disclosures of the cited publications”. Id. at 1621 (emphasis added). Moreover, the specification of the utility application was enabled by the availability of the claimed seeds deposited in the American Type Culture Collection (ATTC). The cited publications were also enabled by the public availability of the same cotton seeds. Id. As such, the public accessibility of the claimed seeds would have enabled the skilled artisan to make and use the claimed cotton cultivar and its seeds. Id. The Board upheld the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) based on (1) prior art references that **identically** disclosed the claimed cultivar and (2) the opportunity for a skilled cotton grower to read the prior art references, purchase the commercially available seeds, and employ conventional techniques to obtain the claimed invention, namely, the plants and its seeds.

The Board distinguished LeGrice for three reasons.

First, actually following LeGrice, it recognized that each case is decided upon its own facts in determining whether the description in a printed publication is “adequate to put the public in possession of the invention and bar patenting of a plant” under § 102(b). Id. at 1620. The Board believed that sufficient advancements in plant eugenics warranted not following LeGrice’s rule on non-enablement of publications and expressed no doubt that the skilled artisan would be able to grow the claimed cultivar. As detailed in Dr. Craig’s Declaration, the Board was clearly mistaken. The “someday” of securing a plant invention by a description in a printed

publication has not yet arrived. Regardless of the Board's erroneous comments on genetic technology, it remains axiomatic that each case must be decided on its own facts. Id.

Second, the Board found it significant that for enablement purposes **the descriptive words of the specification did not differ substantially from the disclosures** of the cited publications. Id. In other words, all the material elements of the claim were disclosed in the primary reference. The specification was enabled by the deposit of the claimed seeds and the cited publications were also enabled by the deposit of the same seeds. The court noted that LeGrice did not consider the public availability of the rose plant at issue therein, and that the LeGrice holding was based on the specific printed publications. Public availability of the plant was one factor in the Thomson decision because the claim itself was enabled by public availability of the plant. However, a "significant" aspect of the 102(b) rejection was that the descriptive words of the prior art references did "not differ substantially" from the disclosures of the specification. Id.

Finally, the Board pointed out that whereas LeGrice was directed to patentability of plant patents, the patent at issue in Thomson was a utility patent which is afforded a broader scope of protection. Id. at note 1. Hence, the standard for anticipation by a printed publication should be more broadly applied to the claims in a utility application than to a claim in a plant patent application. Id.

The Office Action in the present case incorrectly asserts that the same question was asked in Thomson and LeGrice of "what is required to enable" a printed publication describing a plant. The questions in those two cases must be different because Thomson involved a utility patent claim and LeGrice involved a plant patent claim--and those are two

different forms of statutory subject matter having different standards for enablement and infringement as discussed above.

A utility patent claim must be fully enabled; the route to recreating a claimed chemical compound (as in Samour and Donohue) or the route to recreating a claimed plant or plant product (Thomson) must be disclosed in the application and any anticipatory prior art. There is no such enablement requirement of a plant patent claim--a skilled artisan need not be able to recreate the claimed variety. It was appropriate for the Thomson Board to consider whether a disclosed seed was publicly available because the claim thereto also required public availability of the seed. A plant patent claim need not be enabled by a deposit of the plant at some depository (as would be true for a utility claim to plant material). Therefore, the LeGrice court was unconcerned for the availability of the claimed plant. So should the present case be handled--without concern for the availability of the claimed variety outside the United States?

It should be understood that the Thomson decision is consistent with Donohue and Samour in meeting the requirements for using additional references in a § 102(b) rejection.

First, every material element of the Thomson claim was set forth in the primary reference. ("We find it significant for enablement purposes the descriptive words of the specification do not differ substantially from the disclosure of the cited publications"). Thomson, 24 USPQ2d at 1621.

Second, the additional "reference" (the publicly available seeds) was cited solely to show that the plant described fully in the primary reference was in the public domain. As was true for Samour and Donohue, the Thomson rejection did not combine teachings of two references. The added reference only demonstrated that the plant material **fully** described in the primary reference was in the public domain.

IV. Combining a PBR application with public availability of a plant under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) is improper in a plant patent application.

Turning to the present application, the Office Action has also already acknowledged that the cited PBR application standing alone would not enable one skilled in the art to practice the claimed invention. Unlike in situations in Samour, Donohue, and Thomson, every material element of the claimed subject matter does **not** exist in the primary reference of the PBR application.

To particularly point out how scant the information is in the cited PBR application, Attachment B contains the specification of the present application, rewritten to contain only the information which was present in the cited PBR application. The type of information which is included in a PBR application is quite unspecific and does not include the specific sizes, shapes, colors, and arrangement of various components of the plants. Moreover, the only specific information which is included in the cited PBR application is the color of the middle portion of the lower petal and even that information does not align with the color designations set forth in the present application. The remaining disclosure in the PBR application includes (1) the source (mutation of 'Pendresd'); (2) dark green leaves with strong zone; and (3) single flowers.

The starting material to produce the plant of the PBR application is 'Pendresd'. Mutations of 'Pendresd' could yield innumerable plants which could meet the description of petal colored 65C and dark green leaves with strong zone. The chance of actually creating the claimed variety having all the characteristics specified in the present application is essentially nil.

The claim in the present application is to "a new and distinct variety of geranium plant named 'Pendresd' as described and illustrated therein". The claim refers not only to the

photograph of the plant but also to the complete description of the plant set forth in 5 pages of the description. Each of those components of the description and of the photograph constitute "the material elements of the claimed invention". Those material elements of the claimed invention are not set forth in the cited primary reference, the PBR application.

The Office Action asserts, at page 4, that the present application is merely a "better description of the claimed invention" than the PBR application which does not confer novelty. The PBR application contains very little information to indicate what particular variety is described therein. As noted above, innumerable white geranium varieties could fit the description in the PBR application. To characterize the PBR application as a description of the claimed plant is a stretch. Hence, the present application is more than just a better description of the claimed plant--it is the definitive description thereof.

In the absence of disclosure of every material element of the claimed subject matter, the PBR application fails to meet the anticipation requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). The sale of the claimed variety outside the United States more than one year prior to the filing date of the United States patent application can be relied upon **only** to show that the claimed subject matter was in the possession of the public and not to supplement the failure of the PBR application to disclose every material element of the claimed invention.

The sale of the claimed variety outside the United States indicates that it may have been in the possession of the public one year prior to the patent application filing date, but that sale outside the United States is not a statutory bar. Combining the sale of the claimed variety outside the United States with the scant disclosure in the cited PBR application, constitutes improper use of prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) to build an "anticipation" rejection. It is well-settled that teachings of multiple references may not be combined to build an



anticipation rejection. Studiengesellschaft Kohle, M.B.H. v. Dart Industries, Inc., 726 F.2d 724, 727, 220 USPQ 841, 842 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

V. Enablement of a PBR application as a prior art reference is inconsistent with current plant patent application examination practice

The standards for compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.163 and 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph in plant patent applications have become increasingly strict. Despite the variance in the degree of description in a plant permitted by 35 U.S.C. § 162, recent experience shows that many disclosures of plant patent applications are objected to and the claims therein are rejected for asserted lack of “a full, clear, and complete botanical description of the plant and the characteristics which define same per se and which distinguish the plant from related known cultivars and antecedents”. See, e.g., pages 5-6 of the July 3, 2001 Office Action in the present application.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office certainly does not consider the information in a PBR application sufficient under § 162 nor does it consider significantly more complete disclosures (such as the original specification filed herein) as being enabling under the statute.

To now assert that a PBR application somehow is enabling prior art is inconsistent with the current examination practice of requiring increasingly detailed botanical information in plant patent applications. The United States Patent and Trademark Office cannot have it both ways of asserting a PBR application as enabling prior art **and** rejecting reasonably detailed plant patent applications for lack of enablement.

Future plant patent applicants can comply with the stricter interpretation of § 162 when submitting their applications, but they should not be faced with a prior art rejection based on a non-enabling PBR application.

#### VI. Conclusions

Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 is respectfully requested for the reasons detailed above and summarized as follows:

- A. The PBR application does not disclose every material element of claim 1; it is not an “enabling” reference.
- B. The description in the PBR application is so minute and vague that it cannot be read to describe a particular plant variety.
- C. The PBR application’s scant disclosure may not be supplemented by an additional reference to supplement what the PBR fails to disclose; an additional reference can only be used to show that the plant disclosed in the PBR application is in the public domain.
- D. Plant patent applications do not have the “how-to-make” requirement of utility patent applications; hence, no consultation of an additional reference on “how-to-make” (or obtain) the claimed plant variety is needed nor is it proper to do so.

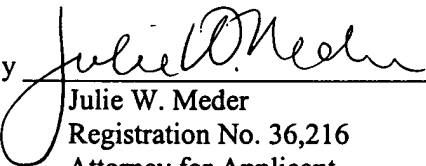
The current interpretation of statutory law by the United States Patent and Trademark Office is opposite to the longstanding relationship between Plant Breeder’s Rights in foreign countries and United States plant patents and is counter to Federal Circuit case law dating back nearly 40 years.

Applicant respectfully requests that this new position by the Plant Patent Group  
be rescinded and that claim 1 be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

WEBB ZIESENHEIM LOGSDON  
ORKIN & HANSON, P.C.

By

  
Julie W. Meder  
Registration No. 36,216  
Attorney for Applicant  
436 Seventh Avenue  
700 Koppers Building  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1818  
Telephone: (412) 471-8815  
Facsimile: (412) 471-4094  
e-mail: webblaw@webblaw.com